

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

A MORNING PAPER.

WALTER G. SMITH EDITOR

SATURDAY : : : : : SEPTEMBER 25

TO END WITH.

The undersigned concludes, with this issue, his editorship of the Advertiser, which began ten years ago this fall. The decade has been a formative one in Hawaiian journalism and politics and interesting throughout, and it is a pleasure to the retiring editor to feel that the Advertiser has always done its part for good government in urging the causes to which the best citizenship of the Territory has been devoted during that long and at times strenuous period.

How greatly the undersigned is indebted to the owner of this paper for encouragement and cooperation in carrying on the work cut out for the Advertiser and to the writing staff for their loyal assistance, he can not find words to express.

The new editor, Mr. R. O. Matheson, has been with the Advertiser several years and is one of the best equipped newspaper men this office has ever employed. Lately, as chief clerk of the Governor, he has proved his aptitude in other directions. Under his management the Advertiser is certain to lose nothing and to gain much; and in his work no one can wish him a more agreeable employment, a more appreciative public and a greater professional success than does the one who now makes room for him.

WALTER G. SMITH.

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES, 1789-1909.

Twelve billion dollars' worth of manufactures have been exported from the United States in the last one hundred and twenty years, \$8,000,000,000, or two-thirds, of this enormous total within the last twenty years, and \$6,000,000,000, or one-half, in the last eleven years.

This is the summarization of a statement just prepared by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor. The first year's record of the foreign commerce of the United States under the present form of government covers, of course, the fiscal year 1790, and the termination of the fiscal year 1909 completes one hundred and twenty years of commerce. The Bureau of Statistics has just completed its record of the commerce of the fiscal year 1909, and, combining it with the accumulated records of foreign commerce from 1789 down to date, finds that the total exports of domestic merchandise of all kinds during the one hundred and twenty years have aggregated \$46,000,000,000, of which \$12,000,000,000, or 26 per cent., were manufactures; that more than one-half of this enormous total of \$12,000,000,000 went out of the country during the eleven years ending with 1909; and that two-thirds of this total went out during the twenty years ending with 1909. In other words, the value of the manufactures exported since 1898 is as great as all that exported in the one hundred and nine years prior to that date, while the total for the last twenty years is twice as great as the total of the immediately preceding one hundred years.

The share which manufactures form of our exports has steadily advanced as the years have passed. In the decade 1790-1799 manufactures formed 6.5 per cent. of the domestic merchandise exported; in the decade ended with 1819, 6.9 per cent.; in the decade ended with 1839, 9.4 per cent.; in the decade ended with 1859, 16.5 per cent.; in the decade ended with 1879, 20.3 per cent.; in the decade ended with 1899, 25.3 per cent., and in the decade ended with 1909, 37.6 per cent. The share which manufactures form of the total exports thus steadily advanced and averaged 26.1 per cent. during the entire period.

The growth in exportation of manufactures is perhaps more clearly evidenced by the fact that the annual average value of the manufactures exported in the first decade of the period (1790-1799) was, speaking in round terms, less than \$2,000,000 per annum; in the decade ended with 1809, less than \$3,000,000 per annum; in the decade ended with 1839, less than \$8,000,000 per annum; and in the decade ended with 1849, slightly less than \$12,000,000 per annum; in the decade ended with 1859, \$35,000,000 per annum; in the decade ended with 1869, \$48,000,000 per annum; in the decade ended with 1879, \$108,000,000 per annum; in the decade ended with 1889, \$150,000,000 per annum; in the decade ended with 1899, an average of \$241,000,000 per annum; in the decade ended with 1909, an average of \$586,000,000, and for the single year 1908, \$750,000,000. The value of manufactures exported in the single year 1908 was thus greater than that in all the seventy years from 1790 to 1860.

An examination of the records of manufactures exported in the earlier periods presents some marked contrasts when compared with the records of the present commerce. The total value of manufactures exported in 1790 was \$1,243,547, and forms 6 per cent. of the total domestic merchandise exported. The largest item, while classed as "chemicals, drugs, etc.," was, in fact, chiefly potash, pearl ash, and other products of this character, and amounted to \$841,000 in value. Distilled spirits amounted to \$135,000 in value; pig iron, \$108,000; candles, \$45,000; carriages, \$28,000; boots and shoes, \$11,000, and bricks, \$17,000 in value. Iron and steel products of all kinds recorded in the exports of 1790 amounted to but \$117,000 in value, and it was not until 1840 that the value of iron and steel manufactures exported crossed the million-dollar line. By 1850 they reached about \$2,000,000; 1860, nearly \$6,000,000; 1870, \$13,500,000; 1880, \$14,750,000; 1890, \$25,500,000; 1900, \$122,000,000, and 1908, \$184,000,000, to which may properly be added about \$9,000,000 worth sent to Alaska, Porto Rico, and Hawaii, and not included in the statement of our foreign commerce, making the grand total for 1908 nearly \$200,000,000.

Every part of the world, every grand division, every country, every great city has contributed to this growth in the exports of American manufactures. The value of manufactures sent to Europe in 1908 was \$368,000,000, or practically one-half of the \$750,000,000 worth exported in that year; to North America, \$189,000,000 worth; to South America, \$71,750,000 worth; to Asia, also, \$71,750,000 worth; to Oceania, \$40,000,000 worth, and to Africa, \$10,000,000 worth.

Of the \$368,000,000 worth of manufactures sent to Europe in 1908, \$97,000,000 was copper, \$55,000,000 mineral oil, \$47,000,000 manufactures of iron and steel, \$39,000,000 manufactures of wood, \$17,000,000 naval stores, and \$14,000,000 agricultural implements.

The result of the trial growing out of the recent sugar scandal in Japan marks the application of a principle that well might be followed in some other quarters of the globe. Last July, twenty-three members of the Japanese Diet were convicted of complicity in "graft," and at the same time five directors of the Great Japan Sugar Company were found guilty of bribing the nation's representatives. The court made the sentences severe, reflecting the opinion of the Japanese newspaper press, which insisted that the eminence of the offenders called for additional severity of punishment.

How many know that two children nominally rule nearly one-third of the human race? The baby Emperor of China and the twelve-year-old boy Shah of Persia, through regents, govern over 400 million people in Asia.

In the sense of a barber pole or a bean pole or a fishing pole, there is no such thing as the North Pole. The North Pole is really a hole in the ground discovered—according to Commander Peary—by a liar.

"What cheer, what cheer, what cheer for me?" asks a Detroit poet in a song. In other words, he asks for three cheers, something that no poet is entitled to under the rules of civilized warfare.

Unfortunately matters are not so arranged that the men who like to work can do all the work, leaving the men who do not like to work to chase butterflies and bees.

We should judge from Admiral Schley's remarks that he wouldn't believe Commander Peary any more than he might be compelled to do under process of law.

Three men have been selected to take Mr. Harriman's place. They will have a hard time of it, too. Jim Hill said that Harriman did seven men's work.

To prove that all the world loves a lover, here we are all interested again in Abruzzi and Katie Elkins, despite the airships and the North Pole.

Letters From the People

LINK AND HIS LAND.

Editor Advertiser:—While L. L. McCandless was trailing the visiting Congressmen to pump land talk into them, he would have had a cat-fit, indeed, if he had stood by (as I did) and heard what a certain individual told one of the Congressmen at the fishmarket about him. He said: "Do you see that stall? That Chinaman sells Link McCandless' beef, raised on Link McCandless' land, the biggest landowner of any man on this island, and no American citizen can get a foot of it." Says the Congressman, "Is that the man that wants to be Delegate to Congress?"

F. M.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Honolulu, T. H., Sept. 24, 1909.

Editor Advertiser: Your article entitled "City Facing Water Famine," in your issue of the 23rd inst., should receive the careful consideration of all those who are interested in the making of Hawaii, a real Paradise of the Pacific.

The question of the water supply of the city of Honolulu and its prospects for the future, demand our earnest attention. The population has rapidly increased on account of the military posts that surround the city, and the efforts of the Promotion Committee in advertising Hawaii, that the most important obligation of the government to the populace from a point of hygiene, is the water supply. Its source and distribution, and its consequent purity are of the greatest importance. It is a necessity to supply water in a condition pure and fit to drink. The rich can, and will, boil and filter their water, but the poor have not the facilities, and many would not take the trouble if they could. These same may become sick, and a menace to the populace generally, by contracting water-borne diseases, and propagating them.

The supply of Honolulu was for many years the surface draining of the Nuuanu valley uplands. A water containing deleterious matter, absolutely unfit for drinking purposes. And yet this is the kind of water that our good government is giving its dear people, and the poor taxpayers are paying for. During the last few years the artesian system has been opened up with great improvement, developing many wells of good water, but you will find that these wells are not absolutely pure, containing much chlorides and sulphates. Of all natural water, rain caught in the mountains, and mountain springs are the purest. Of the latter kind, the Pauoa springs form a good example.

Every city endeavors to put before its populace the best water obtainable, and Honolulu, may be regarded as especially fortunate in this respect, inasmuch as high above us, within two miles of the center of the city, at an elevation covering the most important sections of the city (including Alewa Heights), there is sufficient spring water, of a purity impossible to excel, and unaffected in quantity through the change of seasons. Yet the government in its policy of economy, failed to take advantage of this natural resource of our city, and appropriated over \$200,000 for the famous Nuuanu dam, simply because some of our good people thought that Mr. C. W. Booth was making a fortune out of the Pauoa springs. Had the government accepted the offer of \$150,000 for the Pauoa springs, it could have saved enough money to build the Kula pipe line without going to the trouble of issuing another bond issue of \$100,000 for that purpose.

Over a million gallons of pure water a day is going to waste in the tarapatches in Pauoa valley, and yet the city of Honolulu is crying of water famine only two miles away, and the head of the Department of Public Works is worrying his head off how in the world is he going to get enough water for the city. This seems ridiculous indeed.

It should be the duty of every public-spirited citizen of these islands to see that the government give us a better supply of pure drinking water, and not dirty filthy water that is fit for cleaning our sewers. And it behooves every member of the Legislature the

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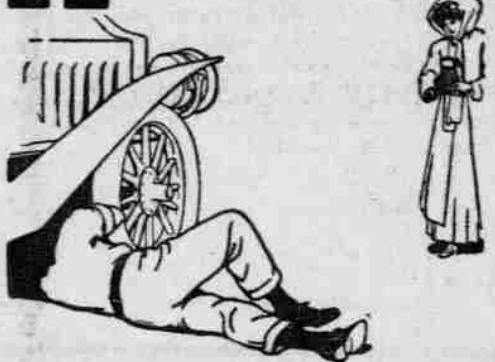
Women's hose, black only, \$3 box.

Ehlers

coming term, to see that no more of the dear public money is wasted in that mud-hole, Nuuanu dam. And I believe that the Promotion Committee will do well to see that pure water is given the tourists that are flocking here through their efforts. And if the government has not the money to buy the Pauoa springs, then in the name of Hawaii and her future, the Legislature would do the public a great favor by granting the owners of the Pauoa springs a franchise to develop their water.

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